

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XXXVI. No. 5238.

號四廿月四年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1880.

日六十月三年庚辰

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAKE & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE BONY, 19, Rue Montparnasse, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYRE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HINSHER & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—MACAO, MESSRS A. DE MELLO & CO., Suco, Campesina & Co. Amoy, HONGKONG, NINGBO & Co. Foochow, HONGKONG & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., AND KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £200,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—30a, THE ARCADE, STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

will perform

The Original Comedy, in Three Acts,

by

Messrs Tom TAYLOR,

and

AUGUSTUS W. DUBOIS,

Enthitled,

"New Men & Old Acres,"

AT THE

CITY HALL THEATRE,

ON

TUESDAY EVENING,

the 27th Instant.

Admission (by Tickets only) 4s. Tickets may be obtained and places secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'s, on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd Instant.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m. Performance to commence at 9 p.m. FURTHER NOTICE.

Hongkong, April 19, 1880.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized MR. JOSEPH CAMERON BEATTIE to sign the name of our Firm per procuratione.

HOLLIDAY, WIRE & CO.

Hongkong, April 21, 1880.

NOTICE.

I have this Day Established myself as a MERCHANT, and COMMISSION AGENT.

HARRY WICKING.

CHINESE CHAMBERS, Hongkong, April 2, 1880.

NOTICE.

MR. PHILIPP ARNHOLD has been authorized to sign our Firm per procuratione in Hongkong and China.

ARNHOLD, KARRER & CO.

Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT ROWIE and MR. RONALD GREIG are authorized to sign our Firm per procuratione from this Date.

DEACON & CO.

Canton, March 31, 1880.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED EX "GLENFALLOCH" AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

FRANK'S TRANSPARENT SOAPS in Tablets and Balls.

Handmade Assorted PERFUMES.

SILVER'S TABLE, BRACKET, and Hanging LAMPS (fitted with Storm Burners).

DEVOR'S KEROSENE (tested to 160° Fahr.).

AMERICAN READING LAMPS for Kerosene.

REVOLVERS and CARTRIDGES.

TELESCOPES and FIELD GLASSES.

PORTMANTEAUX and TRAVELLING BAGS, and RUG STRAPS.

DESKS and DESPATCH BOXES.

CHINA'S CASH, PAPER, and DEED BOXES.

CHINA'S BOX, PAD, and DOOR LOCKS.

TAUOHNITZ and Other NOVELS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

Table CUTLERY and PENKNIVES.

GLASS and Electro-Plated WARE.

CIGARS and CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

WATERPROOF COATS (very light).

UMBRELLAS "Antoniolo Patent."

Law Tennis BATS and BALLS.

Fish HATS and HELMETS, Straw HATS.

SAUMUR.

BRANDY, WHISKY, GIN and RUM.

ALE and STOUT, bottled by FOSTER.

CROISSANT and BLACKWELL'S STORES, French JAMS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

TO LET.

TO BE LET.

(With Possession from 1st of May.)

THE TOP FLOOR of the Premises occupied by Mr. NOBLE and Messrs. HARRIS GOODWIN.

Apply to AFONG, Photographer, 8, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, April 20, 1880.

TO LET.

THE FIRST FLOOR of House No. 4, Praya East, together with the GROUND FLOOR, or separately.

Also,

GROUND FLOOR of House Nos. 3 and 4.

Apply to MEYER & CO., Hongkong, April 19, 1880.

TO LET.

FOREIGN DWELLING HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing six Rooms and Out-Houses.

Nos. 3 and 9, SETRAUX TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, BROS & CO.

Hongkong, April 7, 1880.

VICTORIA PEAK—SUMMER RESIDENCE.

TO LET.—COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, with Tennis Lawn, Servants' Quarters and Cook-house.

Apply to J. G. SMITH & CO., 5, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, March 31, 1880.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT NO. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE in CAHNS ROAD.

Apply to H. A. WOOLNOUGH, Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, March 20, 1880.

TO LET.

FRONT OF BUILDING, a FINE GROUND, containing about 10,000 square Feet, at STRAITS GARDENS, on Island Lot No. 139, commanding a good view of the harbour.

Apply to BREKERTON & WOTTON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, February 4, 1880.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO., Hongkong, February 7, 1880.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB will take place at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 5th May next, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held yesterday.

By Order, EDWARD BEATTIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 22, 1880.

DYNAMITE, FUSES, DETONATORS, &c.

FROM NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LIMITED, GENUINE, can be had in any quantity on application to THE ROYAL CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, March 3, 1880.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on reasonable Terms, with prompt despatch. Also active CONVOYS to be had.

MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received instructions from the LANDLORD to sell by Public Auction (unless disposed of by private sale), on

MONDAY, the 10th day of May, 1880, at 4 p.m., on the Spot,

The following HOUSES and GROUND situated on Lot No. 138, and known as "THE ORIENTAL HOTEL BUILDINGS" via—

Lot 1—Two HOUSES, Nos. 2 & 2a, situated in Wyndham Street.

Lot 2—One HOUSE, No. 2b, situated in the Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets.

Lot 3—One HOUSE, known as "The Oriental Hotel" in Wyndham Street, monthly rental, \$380; Yearly Crown Rent, \$93.75.

The above will be sold in one or three Lots, to suit purchasers.

A portion of the purchase money can be left on mortgage at 8 per cent. Terms of Sale.—As customary.

For full particulars, apply to

BOA DA SILVA & CO., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 24, 1880.

Intimations.

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For full particulars, apply to

BOA DA SILVA & CO., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 24, 1880.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 25th day of May, 1880, at Noon, at

"THE VICTORIA-FOUNDRY,"

(If not previously sold, by Private Contract, of which due notice will be given);

THE BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS and SHIPWRIGHTS lately carried on by Messrs J. INGLIS & Co., known as the "VICTORIA-FOUNDRY," situate at Spring Gardens, Victoria, together with all the Valuable PLANT, MACHINE-RY, TOOLS and STOCK-IN-TRADE, and the TRADE FIXTURES and FITTINGS, and STEAM LAUNCHES, a Large Stock of Valuable PATTERNS and the GOODWILL of the BUSINESS.

THE PLANT, MACHINERY, and TOOLS comprise the following:—

Six surfacing, sliding, screw cutting LATHES, all by first class makers, assorted heights and lengths, from 4 feet distance between centres to 20 feet ditto, and from 6 inch height of centres to 10 inch ditto, fitted with making-up Blocks, Face Plates, Driver Chucks and Dog Chucks, Screw Gear, &c.

Four Double Gear and Single Gear DRILLING MACHINES, assorted sizes, by Smith Beacock & Tannett.

One PLANING MACHINE, by same makers, 10 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet.

One Powerful SCREWING MACHINE, with Taps and Dies.

One Eight Horse-power ENGINE and BOILER for Driving Machinery.

One very Substantial 7 cwt. STEAM HAMMER, by Harvey & Co.

One Hundred and Fifty Feet DRIVING SHAFTING, with Wall Brackets, Pulleys, &c.

One Six Horse-power ENGINE and Silent Fan; and one 30 Fire Roots' PATENT BLOWER, with Shafting, &c.

Two PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINES.

Two Sets BENDING ROLLS.

One set GRINDING MACHINERY, Stones, Laps, &c.

Eighteen VICES, with Benches, &c., and Blacksmith's ANVILS, TOOLS, FORGES, and all necessary Fittings for Boiler Making.

Coppersmith's Iron and Brass Foundry and other branches of Engineering Gear; Four Iron Cupolas, assorted sizes; Five Patent Brass Furnaces assorted for different sized Crucibles; large Drying Stove with Iron Carriage on Rails; small Drying Stoves and Core Benches.

Trying Plates, Ship Frame Bending Plates, Boiler Plate Furnace.

Also,

A complete Stock of MOULDING BOXES and Iron Ladles, and Coal and Charcoal Grinders and Loam Bench.

The PATTERNS are of all descriptions, and comprise Plain and Bavel Gear Wheels, Pulleys, Furnace Bars and various Deck Fittings. Also, sets of High-pressure and Compound Engine Patterns, varying from 4 to 60 Horse-power, nominal, Vertical and Horizontal.

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE consists of an Assortment of Brass Fittings for Boilers and Engines, Copper Plates and Tubes, Bolts and Nuts assorted, Boiler Plates, Boiler Tubes, Rivets, Washers, Charcoal Sheet Iron; Bar Iron, assorted sizes; a large quantity of Cast Steel Bars, Blister Steel, Cast Iron Sheaves, Centres for Wood Sheaves, Pig Iron, Old Cast Iron, &c., &c.

Also,

One STEAM WINCH.

Two HAND WINCHES.

One JIB CRANE, complete.

Four STEAM BOILERS of various powers.

One pair of LIFTING SHEARS and GUY CHAINS.

One STEAM LAUNCH, about 60 feet long, with House, Double Engines, &c., complete, and VERTY PAST.

One DECK STEAM LAUNCH, about 50 feet long, with Cabin, Compound Engines, &c., complete.

The whole of the Property will be offered for Sale in One Lot as a going concern; if not so sold, it will be put up for Sale in Lots, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of May next, and following days.

Catalogues will be issued; the whole will be on view for one week previous to the Sale. Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs Sharp, Toller & Johnson, solicitors, Supreme Court House, or from the Undersigned.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 20, 1880.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer "Atenas,"

will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 25th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, April 23, 1880.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer "Atenas,"

will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 25th Instant, at 4 p.m.

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REMEDIOS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, April 23, 1880.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to

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Hongkong, April 23, 1880.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI AND HAIPHONG.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANOI.)

The departure of the Steamer "Belona,"

Y. ANHUIS, Master, for the above Ports is postponed until SUNDAY, the 25th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, April 23, 1880.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Co.'s Steamship "Achilles,"

will be despatched at Daylight on SUNDAY, 25th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 23, 1880.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship "Radnorshire,"

DAVIES, Commander, will

To-day's Advertisements.

TEA AND CHINESE.
"C." KNOWING BOTH, seeks a
partnership or an engage-
ment. Address "C," Post Office, Hong
kong.

debtedness to the undersigned, on or before
the 30th proximo.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 24, *Diamond*, British steamer, 51
R. Cullen, Manila April 21, General.
RUSSELL & Co.

April 24, *Douglas*, British steamer, 88
M. Young, Foochow April 20, Amoy 2
and Swatow 23, General.—DOUGLAS
BAIK & Co.

Scale, Shanghai, and Swatow April 1:
General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

April 24, *Chap-chung*, Chinese gun-boat
from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 24, *Magpie*, for Hothow.
24, *Oow*, for Marseilles, &c.
24, *Hongkong*, for Manila.
24, *Sunbeam*, for Yokohama, &c.

CLEARED.

Calabria, for Manila.
Radnorshire, for Yokohama.
Bellona, for Holbow.
Diamanta, for Amoy.
Yotung, for Swatow.
Pechili, for Swatow.
Kwangchow, for Holbow.
Enay, for Amoy.
Menmuir, for Kelung.
Achilles, for Amoy.

—

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.

Per Diamanta, from Manila, Mr
Stingelen, 2 Europeans and 150 Chinese.

Per Ome, from Hongkong; 10 Chinese.
Rev. Regue Vincent, and 10 Chinese.
Singapore, Mr. *de Cade*, assistant; for
 Chinese; for Sues, Mr. *Stratton*; for
 seller, Mrs. *Arnold*, 5 children, male
 and; Mrs. *Chalmers*, 2 children, male
 and; Mrs. and Mrs. *Abell*, 1 female.
 H. *Just*, *Perez de Magia*, *Kinner*, *W*,
 and *Alex. Menzies*, Mr. *A. T. From*
hal; for Saigon, Mr. *de A. Testan*,
Marselles, Mr. and Mrs. *Simpson*,
 and Mrs. *Bliss*.

TURE

Per *Bellona*, for Pothoi, 1 Cabin
Chinese; for Hothow, 20 Chinese;
Hiphong, 38 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Badnorahiki*, for Yokohama,
ropeans.
Per *Diamatari*, for Swatow, 170 Chin
Per *Yottang*, for Amoy, 20 Chin
Per *Pichiti* for Swatow, 1 Chinese;
Per *Kuenchou*, for Hothow, 1

Per *Emu*, for Amoy, 60 Chinese.
Per *Schiller*, for Amoy, 4 Europeans
and 200 Chinese.

—

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Diamond* is
First port moderate S.W. winds and
weather; latter part light N.E. wind
fine weather.

The British steamer *Laertes* is
After leaving Shanghai had fresh
breeze and clear. In Swatow had
weather. From Swatow had fine
weather.

The British steamer *Douglas* is
Left Foochow on Tuesday, April

28rd. From Rochocho to Amoy, by variable winds, with drizzling rain. Amoy to Swatow, moderate N.W. N.W. winds and fine clear weather. Swatow to Pedro Blanco, light variable winds and calm; thence to port of origin, winds and fine weather. Passes Kuangshung off Tsimi Point. V. Port. At Foochoo H.M.S. *Moonlight*. Amoy: H.M.S. *Sheldrake*, and corvette *Mary Mo'ina*. At Swatow (Fenohai, *Ajan, Castelle*, and *Chin*) boat *Chen* so.

CARGO.

Box Opium, 112 and 244 lbs.

Waste Silk, 35 bales Coccons, 22 or 300 boxes. Tea, 340 phgs. Bundles London, 47 bales Silk, 7 bales Wax, 20, 297 boxes Tea, 125 half-cases, 2 cases Silk, 280 phgs. Sundries, Treasures (150,000), and 1 case (Tls. 15,500).

For **SAIGON**. —
For **Decatur**, at 5 p.m., on the 27th inst.

For **JAPAN** via **Kobe**. —
For **Nippon Maru**, at 5 p.m., on the 30th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The United States Mail Packet, **Day**, will be temporary on **Tuesday**, the 1st May, for Japan, San Francisco, New York, London, Glasgow, and other ports.

0.15 P.M. - Registry sealed.
0.30 P.M. - Post Office closed, but
(except for Non-Union Council
be posted on board the ship.
Last five of 10 news articles
until the time of departure.
Correspondence to the Union Post
(except the Benjamin and
Minnie Wilson, Emergency, sub-
mission sent for this route).
Hong Kong, April 14, 1950.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

the Government is truly pledged
force upon the Chinese the
European mode of treatment
not surely shall our reform
movements for ever from the
ly-managed semi-public estab-
lishment to China's whole

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THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

Exclusions of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

WHAHPCIA						
Annie S. Hall	Nelson	Am. bktns.	455	April 22	Wieler & Co.	
Carl Ritter	Toger	Ger. bqs.	596	April 23	Wieler & Co.	Chefoo
Formosa	Burgwardt	Ger. bqs.	252	April 17	Cielowitz & Co.	Nantain
Hamburg	Krage	Ger. bqs.	849	April 16	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	Nantain
Strathmore	Bowell	Brit. str.	1383	April 23	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Trio	Bakker	Dutch bqs.	263	April 24	Siemssen & Co.	
CANTON						
Ping-on	McCaslin	Amer. str.	477	April 23	Russell & Co.	Shanghai
Yangtze	Germine	Brit. str.	782	April 23	Siemssen & Co.	

Vessel's Name.	Anchorage.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Chieftain	6 h	Chinese	corvette	700	7	150	April 21	Le Bock
Reconquerer	7 c	British	corvette	1935	April 24	Hon. A. D. S. Denison
H. Y. Y.	6 c	British	corvette	2700	4	300	April 23	Yeo
Central	6 c	British	gun vessel	692
Marques del Duero	K. D.	Spanish	despatch vessel	500	April 11	Don Guillermo Lobé
Méandre	6 k	British	military hospital	2591
Midge	6 h	British	gunboat	465	4	120
Viceroy Emmanuel	6 k	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3987	20	Commodore Smith

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.				CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.				
Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Ichang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire	An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Kin Shan	457	Oary	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chen-jui	50	3	20	A. Walker
Kiu Kiang	517	Bennett, T.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Kowun	1890	Bennett, A.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admin.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	Kwok Acheong	Ching-po	180	6	60
Spark	140	Lafavour	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Li Hsi
Tung Ting	314	Degen	C. M. S. N. Co.	Li-ah	83	4	20	Road
White Cloud	280	Hayland	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Peng-chon-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Yotai	180	Brown	Kwok Acheong	Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tze
				Shen-shi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
				Sui-tung	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
				Tahing-tung	180	6	60	Edward
				Tung-po	100	3	40	Ching

April 17, 1880.

*Europe	for Shanghai
*Siam Sea	for Shanghai
Blackchese	SAILING VESSELS for Tientsin
Moorehead	HEM-OF-WAR H. M. gunboat
SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR April 17, 1880.	
MERCHANT STEAMERS.	
Ajter	for London, &c.
Appan	British
Chin-tung	Chinese
Fai Yuen	American
Glennco	British
Hanyang	British
Hiroshima Maru	Japanese
Kankwa	British

Klang-foo	Chinese
Klang-ping	Chinese

Kung Wo	British
*Kono	French
Paolong	British
Pekin	British
Ping-on	American
Shanghai	British
Taiyow	Chinese
Wha-on	British
*Yangtze	Telidan

MERCHANT SHIPPING VESSELS.

Almatia	American schooner
Amerthys	American barque
*Anson	M. Smail
Batavia	British barque
Bend Sinha	American barque
B. Aymas	American barque
Boselo	British schooner
Boyne	British ship
Oranley	British barque

* Since last port, or arrived at Hongkong.

Edmond Greaser Branch Barque
E. Nicholson British ship

Polonium	British barque
Kelp	British schooner
Rosagold	German brig
Benyumbé	British barque
Sumatra	

NEW-SP-WAR.

Achates	U. S. corvette
Cyralot	German gunboat
Karlsruhe	French frigate
Lily	H. M. gunboat
Palos	German corvette
Lynx	French gunboat
Monacos	U. S. corvette
Mosquito	H. M. gunboat
Palos	U. S. gunboat
Prinz Adalbert	H. L. G. M. S.
Shamond	U. S. steamer
Seals	Russian gunboat
Thérèse	French corvette
Wolf	German gunboat

Corrected to Saturday, April 24th, 1880

Corrected to Saturday, April 24th, 1880
At 1070 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Bacon, English, . . . lb.	350	300	來路烟猪
" Amc. Sugar cured, "	225	200	花旗烟猪
" Footcure, . . . "	200	170	福州烟猪
Beef, airloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160	龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . . "	160	180	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . . "	100	90	湯肉
" Steak, . . . "	160	150	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270	牛舌
" " " " " " " " " "	300	270	牛舌
" " " " " " " " " "	750	700	牛頭心
" Heart, . . . "	130	120	牛心
" Hump, Salt : catty	140	130	牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	50	45	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . . "	70	60	牛腰
" Tail, . . . "	110	100	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	90	80	牛肝
" " " " " " " " " "	55	45	牛肝
" Tripie (undressed) catty	60	55	牛仔
Calves' Head and Feet, set.	600	500	牛頭腿
Hams, American, . . . lb.	800	270	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . . "	200	180	金華火腿
" English, . . . "	350	320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . . "	180	170	羊牌骨
" Leg, . . . "	180	170	羊腿
" Shoulder, . . . "	140	130	羊手
Pigs' Chhillings, . . . catty	70	60	猪臟
" Feet, . . . "	100	90	猪脚
" Fry, . . . "	110	100	猪雞
" Head, . . . "	90	80	猪頭
" Heart, . . . each	60	50	猪心
" Kidneys, . . . "	100	90	猪腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	120	110	猪肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	150	140	猪牌骨
" Corned, . . . "	140	130	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . . "	150	140	猪腿
" Fat or Lard, . . . "	100	90	猪油
Sheep's Head and Feet, set	420	400	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	55	50	羊心
" Kidneys, . . . "	80	70	羊腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	140	130	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, . . . each	\$2	\$1.25	猪仔
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	110	牛油
" Mutton, . . . "	110	100	生牛油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	120	120	生核
Veal, . . . "	140	130	牛仔肉

來路烟猪
花龍烟猪

Skate,	catty	60	50	鋪魚
Shrimps,	"	50	40	蝦
Snappers,	"	80	70	魚
Soles, Fresh	"	100	90	立沙魚
Tench,	"	120	110	提鯰
Turtles, small, fresh water, each.		350	300	魚
Whiting,		80	70	鯇

Fruits

Almonds,	catty	£0 40	石栗
Apples, California,	"	500 400	舊金山平菓
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, .	"	25 20	省城香蕉
Chesnuts,	"	100 80	香風綠子
Citron, Green,	"	100 80	香風綠子
Cocoanuts,	each	50 —	椰子
Currants,	2 lbs bottle	400 350	細葡提子
"	lb.	160 140	葡提子
Dates,	"	500 400	洋樹菓乾
Figs, Dried,	box	750 —	無花龍花桔
Guava, Kowloon,	catty	60 50	九龍花桔
Ground Nuts,	"	40 30	花生
Lemons, China,	"	60 50	檸檬
"	Peel, bottle	750 600	桔餅
Lichees, Dried,	catty	200 150	荔枝乾
Loong Ngau, Dried,	"	350 300	龍眼乾
Loquats,	"	50 40	盧橘
Mangoes, Manila,	each	70 60	朱呂芒菓
Oilres,	catty	50 40	白愧
Oranges, Canton,	"	50 40	省城橙
"	Sweet, Sun-waxy, "	110 100	新會甜橙
"	Peel, bottle	750 600	橙皮
"	Mandarin, catty	120 100	朱砂桔
"	Nutmeg, "	60 50	桔
Pears, Nankin,	"	100 90	南京梨
"	Tientsin, "	150 120	天津雪梨
Pine-apples,	each	100 80	波羅
Plantains, common	catty	20 —	大蕉
"	Fragrant, "	30 25	沙蕉
Plums,	"	40 35	大青梅
Pomegranates,	each	70 60	石榴
Prunes, Dried,	bottle	300 250	乾梅
Pumelo, Flat,	each	100 90	佛手
"	Oblong, "	80 70	陽橘
Quince, Canton,	"	100 90	萬壽木瓜
Salisbury Seeds, Pak-wo, catty	"	70 50	梨菓
Sugar Cane,	stick	25 20	蔗
Tamarinds,	catty	60 50	酸子
Raisins, Muscatel,	bottle	600 500	珠提乾
"	Pudding, lb.	150 120	珠提乾
Walnuts,	catty	110 100	胡桃
Water Chestnuts, com. . . .	"	30 20	馬蹄
"	Mandarin, "	60 50	桂林馬蹄

生口

Artichokes,	catty	50	40	菜 苣
Asparagus,	tin	450	400	竹 筴
Bamboo Shoots,	catty	100	90	竹 筴
Beans, sprout,	"	20	15	芽 菜
" broad,	"	50	40	豆 苗
" French,	"	45	40	邊 豆
Beet Root,	each	20	15	香 港 菜
Brassica,	catty	10	—	紅 菜 頭
Eriogala,	"	50	—	白 菜
Cabbage, Canton, White,	"	40	30	實 白 菜
" Turnip,	each	15	10	香 港 菜
" Mascow,	catty	60	40	澳門 菜
Caladium " Nig. K'o., " catty	"	30	—	茨 菇
Carrots, English,	catty	30	25	來 路 菜
" Japan,	"	50	25	日 本 金 筍
Celery, Chinese,	"	20	—	日 本 芹 菜

海鮮

Bombay Ducks, . . .	per hundred	200	180	肚魚乾
Bream,	caty	80	70	鯽魚
Carp,	"	90	80	鯉魚
Catfish,	"	50	40	鰱魚
Codfish, Salt, . . .	"	160	150	鹹魚
Crabs,	"	100	50	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . .	"	60	50	魚
Dace,	"	80	70	魚
Dog Fish,	"	60	40	魚
Dory,	"	110	100	沙
Eels, Congor . . .	"	50	45	芒
" Fresh water . .	"	120	110	魚
File Fish,	"	70	60	鱈
Fresh Fish, Large .	"	140	130	皮
" Small	"	100	90	洋
Garcoue,	"	110	100	魚
Gudgeon,	"	110	100	仔
Gizzard,	"	90	80	魚
Haddock,	"	90	80	魚
Herrings, fresh . .	"	80	70	紅
" smoked . . .	box	80	70	角
Live Fish,	caty	\$1.00	—	花
Lobsters,	"	80	70	黃
Mackerel,	"	70	60	魚
Mullet,	"	90	70	煙
Oysters,	"	120	120	魚
Parrot Fish, . . .	"	100	90	鰕
Perch,	"	70	60	魚
Pike,	"	100	90	鰻
Flies,	"	80	70	魚
Pomfret, White . .	"	90	80	破
Pomfret, Black . .	"	80	70	鱔
Crabs,	"	90	70	魚
Ray,	"	90	50	魚
Rock Fish,	"	110	100	沙
Roach,	"	100	90	魚
Salmon, Salt water, .	"	100	80	魚
Shark young . . .	"	50	40	魚
Salmon, Canied, . .	"	110	90	魚
Salt Fish,	"	120	90	魚

Vegetables.

Artichokes,	catty	50	40	菜
Asparagus,	tin	450	400	竹筍
Bamboo Shoots,	catty	100	90	芽菜
Beans, sprout,	"	20	15	面豆
" broad,	"	80	40	邊豆
" French,	"	45	40	香港豆
Best Root,	each	30	15	紅菜
Eradica,	catty	10	—	菜
Erijala,	"	50	—	菜
Cabbage, Canton, White, .	"	40	30	菜
" Turnip,	each	15	10	菜
" Macao,	"	60	40	菜
Caladium " Nig. K'o, " .	catty	30	—	菜
Carrots, English,	catty	30	25	菜
" Japan,	"	30	25	菜
Celery, Chinese,	"	20	—	菜
Celery, English,	"	45	40	菜
Chilites, Dried,	"	120	110	菜
" Fresh,	"	200	180	菜
Cucumbers,	"	40	—	菜
Curry Stuff English, . .	"	80	70	菜
Egg Plant,	"	40	30	菜
Caulis,	"	30	25	菜
Ginger, old,	"	30	25	菜
" young,	"	30	25	菜
Gourd, make,	"	100	90	菜
Green Sprouts,	"	15	10	菜
Green Peas,	"	40	30	菜
Horse Radish, Shanghai, .	"	180	—	菜
Lettuce, Chinese,	"	30	15	菜
" English,	each	10	—	菜
Mint,	bunch	10	—	菜
Mushroom, dried,	catty	400	300	菜
Onions, Bombay	"	50	40	菜
" Green,	"	20	15	菜
Parley, Chinese,	"	40	35	菜
" English,	bunch	10	—	菜
Potatoes, Macao,	catty	15	10	菜
" Sweet,	"	10	—	菜
Radishes, White,	"	30	25	菜
" Red, English,	dozen	30	25	菜
Scallions,	catty	20	—	菜
Sesamum,	"	70	60	菜
Shalots,	"	40	30	菜
Spinage,	"	40	30	菜
Squash, bottle,	"	30	20	菜
" hairy,	"	60	50	菜
" bitter,	"	60	50	菜
Taro,	"	15	10	菜
Turnips, English,	each	15	10	菜
" China,	catty	20	—	菜
Tomatoes,	"	60	50	菜
Water Oren,	bunch	20	10	菜
Water Lily Roots,	catty	40	35	菜
Yam,	"	60	50	菜

carrying on the institution, whose ideas may have been enlarged, could surely take some action to obtain what the Government is debarred from introducing. And the suggestion of our correspondent seems to us to be very fair and reasonable, viz., to open one ward in which European treatment might be made available. As a beginning, we think that this would be an admirable idea; and if the progressive Chinese would only take the hint, bearing in mind that a change must take place sooner or later, something might be accomplished if the thing were done gradually and without ostentation. The advanced and enlightened members of the Board would thus do much to raise the reputation of this Hospital, save it from the unfavourable comparisons to which it is now open with institutions like the Canton Hospital under Dr. Kerr, and otherwise tend to fulfil the beneficent objects of its founder.

As to whether the Hospital is an anti-foreign institution and a powerful Club or Guild, much discussion has already been raised, in which this journal has freely taken part. It might be said that, from one point of view, the Tung Wah Hospital is at present much what the Executive may make it. Every Governor, in seeking to obtain a fair and honest representation of Chinese opinion, has had to employ the means at his disposal. Whether or not that object has been sought for in the most discreet manner of late, may safely be left to our readers. However that may be, the Tung Wah Hospital has been treated with far too much consideration by the Executive, and has, in our opinion, been drawn into a position foreign to its very constitution. The necessity for some properly-organized and openly-recognized Consultative Committee composed of Chinese has long been acknowledged; and it seems to us that the materials for such a body are now gathering in the Colony. Whatever this body may be called, however, it ought to have a distinct constitution from the Tung Wah Hospital, whose functions ought to be confined strictly to hospital and charitable work. Recognition ought also to be given to this new Committee without authority in the same way as is seen in the General Chamber of Commerce. It is passing strange that Governor Hennessy has never hit upon a solution of this problem, unless it be that he consults the conservative tastes of native residents by permitting things to remain as they are. A thorough and complete separation of the quasi-political-commercial dealings of the Tung Wah Committee from the natural exercise of their proper functions would go far to reconcile its existence to the European community. Besides, such a measure would not only tend to raise the Chinese residents, by giving them more definite ideas and aims, but it would place the relations between the Government and the Chinese and between the European and native communities upon a more intelligent and satisfactory basis.

By the last mail from Queensland we were informed that the acts or representations of H. E. the Governor of Hongkong regarding the emigration hence to Australia were being freely discussed there. As is usually the case, the discussions were carried on with some warmth; and the upshot of the matter is said to be that the Poll Tax on Chinese immigrants arriving in Queensland, which it was expected would be removed, has been riveted by what took place in Council here, or by representations made by the Governor of Hongkong. The remarks arose, if we mistake not, out of the Deportation discussion, and were to the effect that many of our deportees found their way to Australia, a strong feeling existing against the alleged mendacity which would not permit such Chinese to get another chance of obtaining an honest livelihood in a new country, even although they had been deported; and the feeling is none the less intense because of the fact that this action has been permanent the poll-tax levy on Chinese immigrants. Of course, there are two sides to the question, and we have not seen the facts fully stated; but His Excellency of Hongkong seems to have excited some little partisanship in the domains of his predecessors, and those who approve of the Hongkong Governor's policy are, this time, the opponents of Chinese immigration.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Supplied to THE "CHINA MAIL.")

(Per H. E. A. & O. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

London, April 22.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTER.

The Ministry have resigned.

London, April 22.

LORD HARTINGTON DECLINES TO FORM A CABINET, RESIGNED IN FAVOUR OF MR. GLADSTONE.

It is stated that Lord Hartington declines to form a Cabinet, retiring in favour of Mr. Gladstone.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next steamer from Hongkong will be expected here on or about the 25th instant, by the M. M. steamer *Peking*, which left Saigon to-day at noon.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Cable will be landed early to-morrow morning from the *Colombia*, which will then steam away to Bolinas, and it is hoped that communication may be established in a week or so.

It will be noted that the O. & O. steamer *Osiris* is scheduled for Yokohama and San Francisco on the 10th prox, and that the *Belgic* is advertised for the same ports on the 11th of the same month.

We would direct attention to an interesting notice by Dr. R. M. Dwyer on "Fragrant English," which will be found in our fourth page, extracted from the *Journal of*

meetings of the Straits Settlements Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

In view of the wholesale opposition of the Chinese authorities to emigration, even that from Hongkong to British Guiana having been questioned, it is not surprising that the recent scheme to send emigrants or coolies to Hayama broke down. The Chinese official peculiarity to which objection may fairly be taken by those interested, however, is their apparent acquiescence in every suggestion until all the arrangements are made; which attitude is followed, after endless expenses have been incurred, by a sudden refusal to sanction the despatch of the steamer's passengers. In this connection, we ought to have corrected a mistake into which we have been some days ago, in making a statement that the Spanish and German Consuls at Canton had protested against the conduct of the Mandarins in the *Esperanza* affair. It appears that, although the German Consul was in accord with the action of the Spanish Consul, and had the utmost confidence in the *bond fides* of the scheme, he did not take part in the protest to Peking. This slip, we may say, was corrected in our last overland edition.

Ten Juveniles of Hongkong held high holiday on the Cricket Ground this afternoon, and afforded a fund of merriment and amusement which was thoroughly appreciated by old as well as young. A programme had been drawn up embracing no less than twenty events which brought out a gay and fashionable assemblage of the ladies of Hongkong as spectators, and the sports of the little folks went off without the slightest hitch. The whole of the events were well contested and seemed to have an especial interest for the ladies, the little ladies of the Colony turning out in great force. The principal event of the meeting was a quarter mile flat race which was cleverly won by Master G. Grimble. On the conclusion of the race the winner was taken into the pavilion and presented with the cup by Lady Hennessy with a few appropriate and congratulatory remarks. Master George also succeeded in carrying off the Ladies' Purse in picking up in the shortest time 10 eggs placed one yard apart. A race for girls was also improvised and a bevy of about a couple of dozen started on a 100 yards race for a cup presented by Dr. O'Brien, and was well run for, Miss D. Hasland winning in good style by about three yards; Miss F. Shepherd second. A tug of war was also pulled off between a team led by Harry Hall on the one side and J. Barff on the other, which resulted in a win for the former. An international tug next followed between Chinese and Portuguese boys, and again between the Chinese and European lads, which resulted in the Europeans coming off victors. On the conclusion of the sports the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. Burdon, who had a few kindly remarks to offer to each. Mrs. Hall, who has contributed in no small degree in bringing the day's sports to a successful issue, afterwards entertained the young athletes to supper. The youngsters seemed to enter thoroughly into the spirit of the thing, and will no doubt reckon this amongst their red-letter days.

A very serious accident occurred this afternoon at the Po Lok Theatre (Chinese), which, if not attended with serious consequences, as we hope it will not be, will be an additional and strong argument to the thousands already existing against the whole class of entertainment which minister to a depraved taste by the exhibition of men and women in situations and acts of peril to human life. Miss Annie Shields, as she is "billed," (Mrs. Talbot-Shields) was doing her dramatic swing and balance in the Chinese Theatre above named, when the temporary hook on to the roof of the stage, which was bolted her, gave way, came right out of the thin boarding into which it had been screwed, and she was thrown on to the stage. One thing saved her fall; she was about to finish the act, the swing was virtually ended and she was about to catch the rope to come down. Thus, ascending her person so far as to tear her arms with the rope caught in the terrors of extreme danger, she fell much less ungraciously than had it been at any other juncture of her performance. Had it been in the straight swing it would have been instant death to her. One thing saved the fall. The stage, instead of being hardwood properly fixed, as in the majority of theatres as we understand the term, is of a foundation which gives and springs to a very considerable extent. She fell twenty feet and came down on her right hip, breaking no bones but causing internal injuries which may turn out to be of the most serious nature. No bones were broken, although she was seriously bruised. She was at once sent for by Dr. Ayer, who was sent for and was taken home to her lodgings in an ambulance. At the time of writing she is lying in a precarious condition. The name of the fall may be put thus: The boarding through which the temporary hook for her flying trapeze was put was not only too thin to justify any one's life being entrusted to it, but it was proved to be radically rotten, so thoroughly rotten of fact that when a native was sent to cut it out, he found it was already through and through the wood without any

boring or screwing. The other hook is one of the fixtures of the Chinese Theatre on which the lamps are hung at the ordinary performances. The trapeze has been patched up for to-night's entertainment with strings and so forth. The consideration that a net was lying within six feet of where the accident occurred and was not put up—probably because of the extent to which the safety of a performance, especially when the performer is a woman, takes away from its popularity amongst such an audience as was then assembled—has to be brought into the question very seriously. At the same time and on the other hand it should be mentioned that Mr. Talbot-Shields, before his wife went up, had done his daring performance on the same trapeze, with not the slightest indication that any screw was loose or any wire or cord untrustworthy. The hook in the first instance was secured only through the wooden ceiling and no net on it. Now it is put right into the beam. A Chinaman in the first instance, without the slightest test of the soundness of the wood, screwed the bolt and hook in. Now, Mr. Shields has done the work himself, and it is sincerely to be hoped no further accident may ensue. There was no panic in the theatre on the occurrence of the accident; but it being so plainly manifest that Mr. Shields was not, with his wife lying helpless in the side-room, capable of lengthening the show to that extent short of which nothing will satisfy a Chinese audience, a large proportion of those present made a demand for the return of their money. It is to be hoped that precautions have been taken to deal with any riotous proceedings which may be organized to-night or which may spontaneously occur consequent on the non-appearance of the lady performer, who is so large an item on the bill.

Some idea of the trade and cost of government of Sarawak is to be obtained from the Trade, Revenue and Expenditure Returns for 1879 published in the *Sarawak Gazette* of the 8th ultimo. The following figures in dollars, for 1871, 1876 and last year show the development of commerce very fairly:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.
1871	1,437,923	1,268,337	167,601
1876	1,817,655	1,433,139	183,182
1879	1,936,954	1,390,290	229,302

Unfortunately the expenditure returns are incomplete, but we read that "in 1878 the expenditure amounted to \$107,149.82; leaving a surplus of \$70,750, and in 1879 the surplus amounted to \$37,673.87." From the details of the revenue and expenditure for 1878 we note a considerable increase in the customs, and a satisfactory increase in mining royalties. There are signs of prosperity. The totals are as follows:—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1878	\$107,855	\$107,149.82
1879	\$229,302	\$191,628.13

The *Straits Times* says that the most striking feature in the Returns before us is the economy with which the Government of the Principality is carried on, and our contemporary agrees from the example of Sarawak, that no such heavy expenditure is inherently necessary in States like Perak, Selangor, and S. Ujong for the establishment and preservation of good order and security of life and property. Comparing the extent of territory, the population, the trade, revenue and expenditure, and general position of Sarawak and the Native States, and the only conclusion that can be come to is that Colonial Office rule is very expensive. Regarding the inexpensive rule of Sarawak, Consul-General Umber has the following in his Report for 1877:—

A further note-worthy feature is to be found in the results. The Civil List of the Rajah is, I know, meagre in all respects; and it is not every Government that, on a yearly revenue of \$24,000 sterling, would be enabled effectively to rule 25,000 square miles of territory, with a population of over 200,000 souls, to keep up a respectable standing military force, to garison and maintain fourteen forts, to pay a competent staff of European officers and native authorities, to maintain three gunboats, to protect commerce and agriculture and generally to guarantee safety to life and property within its limits.

The *Japan Gazette* suggests a new explanation of the sense of the degradation of the late Ambassador to Korea. It says:—"We are informed that the real reason for the trial, humiliations, and dangers to which Chung Hwa has been subjected, is still hidden in mystery. The treaty with Russia is a ruinous element in the complication, and there are some plausible reasons for supposing that Chung Hwa, with the acquiescence of some great Manchus, and possibly with the connivance of the western empires, had been planning a coup d'etat."

The *Cooktown Courier* is informed that Captain Beddell has been exonerated from all blame in connection with the accident to his steamer, the *Arctura*. The place where the mishap occurred was fully 8 miles away from any known danger, and was noted on the chart. By some it was supposed to be a sudden wreck, but further examination have shown that it is a growing land, whereon trees could be distinctly observed. The *Arctura*, having a full cargo and drawing deep, must have come into contact with the obstruction at low water. The accident is probably fortunate for any of us, as the danger is known, and will readily be avoided.

Hades & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, *Pacific Ocean*, 37th April.—Arrivals During the Week: April 10, Blankenese, from Amoy; 10, Villant, from Hongkong; 11, Kwang Tung, from Hongkong; 15, Europe, from Swatow; 15, Hsiao Tung, from Shanghai; 15, Moonbeam, from Swatow. Departures During the Week: April 12, Moonbeam, to Swatow; 15, Villant, to Hongkong; 15, Kwang Tung, to Hongkong.

Shipping in Port.—Blankenese, Europe, Hsiao Tung, Moonbeam.

We read in the *Progresso Catholico* a worthy charge against a Police Officer he could not hear while acting as Captain Superintendent of Police. He consequently remanded the case till Monday next, when Mr. Plunket will investigate the matter.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)
OAMBLING.
Lo A Jo was charged, with being the keeper of a public gambling house on the 22nd instant.
Chan A ping, employed in a boarding house, said he had received some money from Inspector Thompson to go to defendant's house and purchase Fak-kop-pin tickets. He went on two separate occasions and was supplied with tickets each time.

Defendant was fined in the sum of \$100 as the keeper of an agency for dealing in lotteries, in default, two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

China.
(Gazette, April 19.)

All the rank and file of Amoy assembled last evening upon the Cricket Ground to listen to the excellent band from the Spanish corvette *Donna Maria de Molina*, kindly lent by (Capt. Don T. Ollerio for the benefit of the community. It was past seven o'clock before the musicians struck up "God save the Queen" and brought a very rare musical treat to a close.

The case concerning damaged cargo, tried yesterday 19th before H. M. O'Connell and two Assessors, was decided against the S. S. *Jeddah* and in favour of the plaintiffs, Messrs. Dwyer & Co., for the full amount claimed, each party paying their own costs.

We are requested to acknowledge receipt of a contribution of \$15 to the Irish Famine Relief Fund, from the residents at Takao and Taiwan, forwarded through P. L. Warren, Esq., H. M. Acting Consul. The list is now finally closed; the balance in hand will be sent out at once by telegram to the Directors of Marlborough, and full accounts published in the *Gazette*.

ROCKWELL.
(Herald, April 16.)

It is perhaps worth recording, as a matter of commercial interest, that on the morning of the 10th instant there was not even a solitary merchant vessel at anchor off Pao-tai Island. This singular fact forms in itself a forcible exemplification of the low ebb to which the general trade of this port has been reduced.

A correspondent of the *Pagoda Anchorage* informs us that on the evening of the 10th instant, at about 9 p.m., a gale of wind suddenly sprang up from the N.E., blowing with great force all through the night. Two native boats—which had been engaged for about two months in an endeavour to recover the moorings of the Chinese Merchant Steam Navigation Co.'s buoy—were forced adrift and went ashore on the west bank of the river, while two more, employed at the same moorings, sank immediately and two of the crew were unfortunately drowned.

Manila.
(Translated from our Manila Exchange.)

The new Governor-General of the Philippines, General Primo de Rivera, arrived at Manila by the steamer *Leon* on the 16th instant, about 11 a.m., and his official land took place at 4 o'clock the same afternoon.

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ENGLAND AND PERSIA.

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There is little new to be said respecting Persian negotiations; the Government are obviously anxious that nothing should be known of them until the time for striking arrives. A Persian army is now moving in the direction of Herat; but whether it will occupy that city before the Russians are in possession of Merv remains to be seen. Prince Lobanoff has had many interviews with Lord Beaconsfield upon this subject. Of course, it is impossible to say what transpired in these confidential conferences; but statements are current, which I believe have a certain amount of truth, that Russia has made an important offer of this nature; she will not forego her right to occupy Merv; but will give an undertaking not to annex that city. If, however, she can sufficiently punish the Turcomans without appropriating that place, she will keep away from it. She does not object to Persia keeping Herat in accordance with the wishes of the British Government; if the latter will place no obstacle to the Persian authorities' re-occupying the north-eastern boundary of the Russian Kingdom so as to transfer to Russia the whole of the territory lying north and east of the Atrek. At the present moment, you may know, the Russian boundary extends only to the north of the Atrek for about fifty or sixty miles from its mouth. The Russians wish to regard that river as the boundary line from its mouth to its source. This object is obvious; they desire to obtain an access to the Tekke country without the necessity of going through the desert. It is to be remarked upon these proposals that, although they are satisfactory to the extent of Russia guaranteeing not to annex Merv in the coming expeditions, the fact of her having the opportunity to do so by the addition of territory north of the Atrek will not preclude, but will most likely encourage, her in that step on some future occasion.

I took the annual report of the *Suez Canal*, and find that in December, 1879, only nine steamers, representing 10,067 tons, passed through the Canal. In the same month for 1878 the number had increased to 107, with a tonnage of 224,223 tons, and paying duty to the amount of 2,740,121.90.

His Worship said that as this was a charge against a Police Officer he could not hear while acting as Captain Superintendent of Police. He consequently remanded the case till Monday next, when Mr. Plunket will investigate the matter.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)
OAMBLING.
Lo A Jo was charged, with being the keeper of a public gambling house on the 22nd instant.
Chan A ping, employed in a boarding house, said he had received some money from Inspector Thompson to go to defendant's house and purchase Fak-kop-pin tickets. He went on two separate occasions and was supplied with tickets each time.

Defendant was fined in the sum of \$100 as the keeper of an agency for dealing in lotteries, in default, two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

China.
(Gazette, April 19.)

All the rank and file of Amoy assembled last evening upon the Cricket Ground to listen to the excellent band from the Spanish corvette *Donna Maria de Molina*, kindly lent by (Capt. Don T. Ollerio for the benefit of the community. It was past seven o'clock before the musicians struck up "God save the Queen" and brought a very rare musical treat to a close.

The case concerning damaged cargo, tried yesterday 19th before H. M. O'Connell and two Assessors, was decided against the S. S. *Jeddah* and in favour of the plaintiffs, Messrs. Dwyer & Co., for the full amount claimed, each party paying their own costs.

We are requested to acknowledge receipt of a contribution of \$15 to the Irish Famine Relief Fund, from the residents at Takao and Taiwan, forwarded through P. L. Warren, Esq., H. M. Acting Consul. The list is now finally closed; the balance in hand will be sent out at once by telegram to the Directors of Marlborough, and full accounts published in the *Gazette*.

ROCKWELL.
(Herald, April 16.)

It is perhaps worth recording, as a matter of commercial interest, that on the morning of the 10th instant there was not even a solitary merchant vessel at anchor off Pao-tai Island. This singular fact forms in itself a forcible exemplification of the low ebb to which the general trade of this port has been reduced.

A correspondent of the *Pagoda Anchorage* informs us that on the evening of the 10th instant, at about 9 p.m., a gale of wind suddenly sprang up from the N.E., blowing with great force all through the night. Two native boats—which had been engaged for about two months in an endeavour to recover the moorings of the Chinese Merchant Steam Navigation Co.'s buoy—were forced adrift and went ashore on the west bank of the river, while two more, employed at the same moorings, sank immediately and two of the crew were unfortunately drowned.

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Dead Letters.

Anderson, Captain, 201, Dean Terrace, Paisley, Glasgow, (A.)
Australian Liberator, Co., London, (A.)
Black, A. and C., Paternoster Row, London, (A.)
Brooke, J. S., Jr., Post Office, Sydney, N.S.W., (A.)
Cliff, Miss M., Shepard Farm, Sydney, N.S.W., (A.)
Collins, H. S., Bedford, Conn., U.S.A., (A.)
O. S. M. A., Post Office, Sydney, (A.)
Cox, Miss H., Ellacombe, near Torquay, Devon, (A.)
Davis, O. G., Post Office, Balaclava, (A.)
Dunn, O. A. L., Santa Monica, California, (A.)
Foster, Mrs. A., No. 69, West, 26th Street, New York, (A.)
Francis, R. A., Japan House Office, Yokohama, (A.)
Good, W., Pound Street, Grafton, N.S.W., (A.)
Hayes, Mrs. M., 31, Anne St., Sydney, (A.)
Hudson, Miss, 30, Glyn, (A.)
Hudson, Miss, 30, Glyn, (A.)
Johanson, C., Custom's Hut, Shanghai, (A.)
Jackson, Captain, Ship *Aulinas*, Hlozo, (A.)
Larson, J. A., Sailor's Home, San Francisco, (A.)
Lassen, Captain, Danish Schooner *Anna*, Hongkong, (A.)
Lee, Mrs. S., 150, King Street East, Plymouth, (A.)
Lee Chong-fong, Post Office, Amoy, (A.)
Leonard, Mrs., 83, Grosvenor Terrace, Limehouse, (A.)
Lewis, Reverend J., Nabberth, Penzance, (A.)
Macnamara, J., Union Street, Surrey Hills, N.S.W., (A.)
Nash, J. F., Circular Quay, Sydney, (A.)
Newland, Miss M., 2, Rose Terrace, Norwich, (A.)
Norden, A., 195, Chatterbox Street, Sydney, (A.)
Oman, A., 2, Ship Office, Home, San Francisco, (A.)
Perez, A. J., Lisboa, (A.)
Pestonjee, Dajeebhoy, Commissariat Office, Bombay, (A.)
Plummer, J. O., Yokohama, (A.)
Reed, Miss M., Grafton, Sydney, (A.)
Richardson, A., Portland Estate, Adelaide, (A.)
Roe, Thomas, Post Office, Malta, (A.)
Sauter, M., Coiffier, Batavia, (A.)
Sutcliffe, Frau, 163, Gartenstrasse, Berlin, (A.)
Sootpat, Nardoo, Hongkong, (A.)
Taylor, L. E., Ship Office, Home, San Francisco, (A.)
Walther, W. G., Post Office, San Francisco, (A.)
Wilkeson, Captain, Barque *Jules Dufour*, Hongkong, (A.)
Worfold, Mrs., 18, Horace Street, Battersea, S.W., (A.)

The above letters have been returned from various places, and the persons cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers. (S. Posted at Shanghai. General Post Office, Hongkong, 20th April, 1880.)

THE AUSTRALIAN.

The correspondent of the *San Francisco Bulletin* sent over to the Sydney Exhibition characterizes the show as simply a big bazaar, and thus gives his idea of the Australians:—

"But the people are worth studying. They are Anglo-Saxons, and yet unlike both the Americans and the English. One is puzzled at first in the attempt to analyse the difference in physique and demeanour. It is evident that an Australian type is rapidly developing itself, which in time will be as distinct as that of New England. As compared with English people, the inhabitants of this colony are thinner and taller. The women lack the English colour. They dress badly, too; the materials may be rich enough, but the taste is execrable. There is a slouching style about both sexes which is very offensive to the eye of the stranger. The men dress worse than the women, and always seem 'on the loaf.' There is a lazy way of putting both business and pleasure here which is quite distinct from the dignified languor of the East. The children are like ours in the States, precocious enough. As a rule, I should say they were just as badly brought up as in New York. The amount of meat which children as well as grown people consume here is something surprising. Three times a day children are allowed to gorge on coarse beef and mutton. Babies are taken from the breast to suck a bone! Imagine a child sucking from a bone! Imagine a child sucking from a bone! The Australian type is altering markedly as well as physically for the worse. A diet chiefly composed of animal food and tea must in a generation or two produce deleterious effects. Already such are visible. The difference between a New Welshman and an Englishman is much the same as that which exists between the sparrow in Union and Madison Squares and their English ancestors, with the exception that, instead of having a smart, ever-ready appearance, you must imagine a Madly-son-Park sparrow who has been on a 'high' in the Bowery, and is slouching around the fountain suffering a recovery."

THE CRUISE OF THE HALKMAN'S PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

The following is from Mr. Cartwright's report from Canton for 1878 to Mr. Robert Hart, the Commissioner of Chinese Customs:—

The cruisers of the Halkman's Service, under the direction of this office, have been stationed throughout the year at the Fo-tou-men, the Cap-say-men, and Ching-chow, near Hongkong, and at Malacca, to the westward of Macao. Two vessels have been added to their number during the year—the sailing schooner *Licht*, lost in the typhoon of the 8th October—and a small paddle-launch of novel construction and light draught, intended to chase small fast boats, which are much used for running opium in shallow waters. With the exception of a steam launch belonging to Chinese owners, discovered trading without permission from Macao to Malacca, no very large or important seizures have been made; but the effective control exercised by the cruisers, especially at the stations near Macao, has led to a steady increase in the collection of the duties on Opium. Larger quantities are still carried by Native vessels from Hongkong to points on the coast as far north as Swatow, and it is estimated that about 70 per cent. of the Opium which supplies the

large prefecture of Hweilchow contributes nothing to the Maritime Revenue. Unless with a greatly extended Preventive Service, it would be impossible to keep this illicit trade in check under existing circumstances. Isolated seizures have very little effect on the smugglers, and only produce a slight change in their methods of evasion. The districts of Sin-an and Tungkwang and the western parts of Hweilchow are largely supplied by formidable parties of smugglers, who make their way overland from British Kowloon. The Halkman's Revenue has also suffered from a practice which appears to be increasing in prevalence. At the stations to the eastward, very light duties are charged on cargoes declared for Canton, where a further Import Duty is leviable; while goods shipped to Hongkong and other Foreign ports are required to pay the full Export Duty. As Hongkong lies on the direct route to Canton, junks with clearances for Canton constantly put in there to dispose of their cargoes, and thus evade payment of the Import Duty at Canton. The only remedy would be to charge the same duties at the port of shipment, irrespective of destination. Lately seizures of uncertified Salt have been very numerous. As is well known the sale of Salt is a Government monopoly in China, and trade in it is only permitted to licensed dealers. The regulation price is a very high one; and this has given rise to an extensive contraband trade, largely carried on in Native vessels from Hongkong, which has become the depot for accumulating supplies. The action of the Hongkong Government in granting port clearances for Chinese ports to vessels laden with Salt has been challenged as a violation of the Treaty of Tientsin, and some correspondence has passed on the subject between the Governor General of the Two Kwang and the Hongkong Government. It is understood that the Hongkong Government admits the justice of the Governor General's protest, and that the point at issue has been referred to the Home Government. A good deal of Salt is carried from Hongkong to Macao in the daily steamers, and thence distributed in Native boats to the villages in the Hianshan and adjacent districts. These boats leave Macao in companies of from three to eight vessels, and nearly always show fight when they fall in with the cruisers. In a recent encounter with four of them in one of the channels leading to Macao, one of the European quartermasters of the Revenue launch *Hulkman* was killed, and a Chinese sailor wounded. In this instance, the junks, being harried by the cruiser, were run ashore, their crews keeping up a brisk fire from behind the rocks. It was by a shot fired at this time that the quartermaster was killed. The smugglers made good their escape to within the Portuguese limits, which always secures them a practical immunity from punishment. The claim set up by the Portuguese to the island of Typa, and to include the waters of the Shiht-mu within their boundaries, renders the maintenance of an effective supervision over the contraband trade in the neighbourhood of Macao especially difficult. The Shiht-mu, as its name implies, is formed by two channels which cross each other at right angles. It has consequently four outlets, by each of which the smuggling craft can put to sea, keeping within Portuguese waters until it finds a channel unguarded by a revenue cruiser, which if stationed in an adjoining channel, would have to make a circuit of several miles before commencing the chase. The result is that most of them get away. As the Portuguese authorities profess to be desirous of maintaining good relations with the Provincial Government, it ought not to be difficult to come to an understanding which would put an end to a state of things so prejudicial to the Imperial revenues. The tranquillity and order of both Hongkong and Macao would probably be improved, if the desperate characters who engage in the smuggling trade were induced to seek some other field for their avocations.

Quotations.
Barratons, April 24.

ORIGINAL ACROSTICS.

The two principal words or 'Uprights' in these Acrostics will be usually of some passing topic of the day, or other subject of general interest. No such restriction is applied to the lights.

A Silver Cup value \$20 will be given to the person guessing the largest number correctly, and \$5 to the second, by the Saturday before June the 1st.

All answers to be sent to the Editor, China Mail, by noon every Saturday, in an envelope marked 'Acrostic.'

A new Acrostic will appear every Saturday, together with the answer to the previous one (if it has been solved), and also the names of those who have guessed it correctly. Acrostic No. VII. begins the series.

ANSWER TO No. XVI.

Blood.	Guard.
B	brag
L	in
O	opera
O	oiler
D	Dandied

No correct answer has been received.

No. XVII.

Frail and fragile, wondrous fair,
In woven tissue rich and rare;
When lifeless, yet to it ye yield
A comfort onlaid from distant fields.
To one another closely tied
Like and unlike lie side by side;
In quitting it, forget all strife
And seek to mend a wasted life.

Not to be found without inspection,
Fall many a one escapes detection;
Sometimes 'tis large, and sometimes small,
Often cannot be weighed at all.
'Tis seen above and underground;
Yet passing strange, 'tis only sound!

1.
Columbus his banner of triumph unfurled;
Yet I and another discovered a world.

2.
The grieving Giant raised his mournful cry,
While Hylas! Hylas! echoing shores reply;
From rock to rock, from mount to ocean-cave
For sole response the laughter of the waves.

3.
'Tis said she was a virgin, that I cannot tell;
Of this I am quite certain, her chief abode
was Hell!

4.
They found a little morsel, at the bottom of
a lake,
Which caused the theologians for chronology
to quake.

DUMBLE'S BABY.

WORD SQUARES.

Prizes of \$15 and \$10 are offered to ladies who succeed in "squaring" the greatest number of words by the Saturday preceding Midsummer Day next.

Particular attention is called to the following Revised Rules:—Words squared with ordinary English words will receive three credits, those squared by employing words not in common use and Anglified proper names will receive two, and those squared by using technical terms and foreign words one credit. These credits will be accumulative, and successful answers will be published. No word will rank as a common English word unless it can be found in a modern English Dictionary; while at the same time it must be understood that many words to be found in modern English Dictionaries are not common words.

All answers should be sent to the Editor, China Mail, by noon on Saturday, and a new word will be given each week.

"ESTATE."

The six answers sent in have been classified as follows:—"Aethnae," "Janet," "Jill," "Kris," "Parya Paella," first class; "Catarina," second class.

The following answer has been sent in by three of the above competitors, the other two first-class answers differing only in the equally good word "Slaves" instead of "Staves." Tender cannot be accepted as a common English word.

E	S	T	A	T	E
B	T	A	V	E	S
T	A	L	E	N	T
A	Y	E	N	U	E
T	E	N	U	R	E
E	S	T	E	E	M

The next word to be "squared" is "MAROH."

YONKOR.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1.
I dare not hint much at my first or you would
guess the rest;
I've learnt from him to wipe my pen, when
silence is the best.

2.
Burns in each breast this kindling flame
when slight or wrong we suffer,
The maddest start, and often makes the
shrewdest man a duffer.

3.
Close on my second comes my third, where
Justice sits enthroned,
Delays my case and bail demands until my
kail's consumed.

4.
Should I stand alone to be the fault for which
I stand arraigned,
The intent must the plaintiff prove before
the cause is gained.

5.
But if when plaintiff has a case the trial no
relief bring,
Of this then you will all agree there's too
much about nothing.

6.
One that has lived and lives on yet, a monument
to fame,
And none that heard and English heart should
dare repudiate the name.

"PIDGIN" ENGLISH.

By N. B. DENNETT, Ph.D.

Read at a Meeting of the Straits Branch
R. A. S. held on the 9th Dec. 1878.

Most visitors to the Far East have heard of Pidgin English, though its use is principally confined to Hongkong and the "Treaty" or open ports of China.

How and where it took its origin is an unsolved mystery. The oldest living foreign resident in China recollects it as the standard means of communication, not merely between foreign masters and their domestic servants, but between the once fabulously rich members of the Congee or "Thirteen Hong," who, up to 1859, were alone permitted to transact business at Canton with "outside barbarians." But we fail to find any authentic record as to when it first assumed the dignity of a language or when proficiency in its phraseology was an object of ambition to dapper young Chinese clerks to enable them to fill the posts of interpreters and squeeze-collectors. It appears to have been in common use when Dr Morrison was achieving the herculean task of compiling the first Anglo-Chinese dictionary, some sixty or more years ago, and was probably current shortly after the East India Company's factory was first established at the City of Rama.

I propose to occupy a few minutes of your time in briefly describing this latest addition to the philologist's family, and, it may be, to vindicate its claims to passing attention as illustrating under our own eyes a process which many tongues now ranking as important must have undergone in their earlier stages. There is a strong favour of "Pidgin" in a good deal of the Law Latin and French of the 11th and 12th centuries. Pidgin English therefore, uncouth as it is, aids us in recalling how linguistic changes were brought about in our own and kindred languages.

Speculation, however, as I have said, is woefully adrift in tracing its origin, and even its name has puzzled the brains of clever etymologists. The most popular and probably the most correct derivation is from the word "business" which on the lips of a Chinaman utterly ignorant of English does sound something like "pidgin." But I must confess that this seems to me a rather far-fetched origin, though I cannot suggest anything better; nor, so far as I am aware, can any one else.

As regards the formation of this queer dialect we find less difficulty in arriving at a conclusion.

Of the natural tendency of language to assimilate words from sources foreign to its own origin we have numerous examples in everyday life. Hindostanee words have become a part and parcel of the English spoken in Great Britain, while numerous Spanish expressions are current in the United States. Spanish itself, again, has in Uruguay and Paraguay admitted a large admixture of Guarani, and the conservative Chinese have with equal facility adopted many words from the intrusive vocabularies in all these cases the "slang" until custom has stamped them with the mintmark of respectability. No visible effect is produced upon the languages in question by the presence of these strangers. Yet dialects are to be found which, beginning under similar circumstances, have so lost their original identity in the process as to have become veritable philological "bastards." Such are the *lingua franca* of the Mediterranean, and the *gitano* or gypsy language of that vast tribe, of Hindoo origin, which still exists in every European country, its members, like Ishmael of old, having "their hand against every man, and every man's hand against them." The most recent of these bastard dialects, and necessarily less perfect in its individuality than those abovementioned, is the Pidgin English under notice, which at the present day is spoken by some hundreds of thousands of Chinese upon the seaboard of their empire, and even threatens to extend to the coasts of Japan.

There was also, singularly enough, a native Chinese dialect in process of formation, which was to the colloquial of the district in which it existed what "pidgin" is to pure English. One effect of the Taiping rebellion, which caused an influx of natives from the districts of Central China to Shanghai, was to cause the formation of a fused dialect, consisting of words indifferently taken from those spoken at Shanghai, Canton, and Nanking. No great growth of this speech has been noticeable since the rebellion was crushed; but it bade fair at one time to contribute another to the already numerous varieties spoken in different parts of the empire. It is not impossible that events will some day bring about this result, in which case it will probably attract considerable attention on the part of sinologists, as the tones hitherto in force will be subjected to new and curious violations.

Still, with all this granted, none of the dialects or languages I have mentioned are precisely analogous to "pidgin English," which, broadly speaking, chiefly consists of the words of one language more or less mutilated, put together according to the idiom of another. Moreover there is, I fancy, no record of any dialect however uncouth having sprung up in so mushroom-like yet complete a manner. A member of our Council who very kindly took the trouble to send me some notes for this paper writes: "A great difficulty presents itself to my mind at once. How could a system of speech have got itself established so soon as pidgin English must have done, under the common view of its origin? Internal evidence appears to me to point to another source than the first English factory at Canton and a necessary not explained by the difficulties found by English in speaking Chinese or by Chinese in speaking English; and he points out that there is no same difficulties should have led to the same results. I do not, however, quite agree with him. I should be inclined to say that the immense difficulty, as perceived by average Europeans in comprehending Chinese, is quite sufficient to account for any alternative

being gladly adopted, while as regards Portuguese, though that spoken at Macao is not exactly "Pidgin," it is much deteriorated in Chinese mouths; moreover it is far easier for a Chinaman to learn than English, which is I imagine the most difficult of all European languages for the Chinese to master.

Let us turn to the principal rules which govern "pidgin English," and if possible, arrive at some conclusion as to its probable future. Although only dating back to the early days of the East India Company, a sufficient time has elapsed since its origin to fix its formation within regular limits. Take, for instance, to begin with, the pronoun. This occurs only in the forms *my*, *he*, and *you*, which do duty both as personal and possessives, "he" doing duty for "she" and it. "We" and "they" are rendered by *thies man*, *that man*, the context implying when they are used in a personal rather than a demonstrative sense. The sentence "I saw him" thus becomes "my have see he" while "we went out" would be rendered "Allo thies man go out." There is not here any analogy between the Chinese forms (resembling our own) and the rude substitutes adopted. All native dialects have I, he, we, you, and they, the possessives (it Mandarin) being regularly formed by the addition of *ti*, of *his*, *my*, *his*, *ti*, mine. The article and conjunction are entirely dispensed with in "pidgin" as they are colloquially in Chinese, the word "together" being used as a copulative only in extreme cases. Verbs are in "pidgin English" conjugated by the use of such words as *hab*, *bym*, *by*, &c. Thus "I saw him" becomes "my hab looksee he"; "I shall get it" is "my bym-by catchee he." The infinitives of most words are made to end in *ee*: *like*, *wantee*, *maktee*. The word *belong* or *long* also does duty as an auxiliary, "I am a Chinaman" being "my belong Chinese." The subjunctive also is formed by adding the word *belong*; "you should go" being expressed as "you belong go." "If I go" is "sposee my go;" and beyond this there are no means of expressing the other tenses except by clumsy combinations. "If I had gone" is "sposee my have go." *B'long*, of course, stands for "it belongs to your business to."

The comparison of adjectives is effected by prefixing the words "more" and "too muchee," though the ordinary comparative form is often used of conjunction with the first-named; thus, good, more better (pronounced *betah*), too muchee good; large (also pronounced *lahgee*), more large, too muchee big. The Chinese form is simple enough: "I am better than he" is "I, than he, good;" or, in the superlative, "that is the best," "that, than all, exceeding good." Pidgin English uses our own handy "yes" and "no" in place of the awkward "it is" and "it is not." Chinese. These examples show, as regards grammatical structure, "pidgin" is in the main an imperfect adaptation of our own rules. But the general construction of sentences is essentially Chinese. "Go to the post-office and bring me a letter" would be rendered just as it would be translated in a native dialect; "You save that post-office; go looksee have got one chit b'long my; sposee have got you makee bling." The absence of a relative form necessitates the cutting up of all long phrases into short sentences both in Chinese and pidgin English.

Such being, in short, some of the most important grammatical peculiarities of this dialect, let us turn to its pronunciation. There are certain sounds which the Chinaman has from custom an inherent difficulty in pronouncing. Thus, he cannot sound the final *ge* of "large" except as a separate syllable, so he adds an *e* and makes it *lahgee*. A similar disability exists to pronounce under certain circumstances, dependent on the initial sound following them, words ending in *f*, *t*, *k*, *th*, *m*, *n*, *s*, and *v*, which in like manner have *ee* or *o* added to them; *t* and *k* frequently take *see*, "want" becoming "wantsee." There is no apparent reason for this latter peculiarity, unless it may be referred to habit arising from the constant recurrence of the *ee* sound in all Chinese dialects. Custom gives the final *ee* to many words ending in *b* and *t*, but they present no difficulty to the native speaker as pure finals. The letter *r* is absolutely unpronounceable either as initial or medial to the Southern Chinaman, and is avoided as a final, when possible—in striking contradiction to the mandarin-speaking portion of the empire. In Peking, almost every word is capable of taking a final *r* sound by adding to or eliding its primitive terminal; thus, *jen* becomes *jer*; *na*, *nah*, &c. When pronounced in the south the *r* closely resembles the Hindoo letter *r*, which is between an *r* and a *d*.

The results of these rules—if they can be so called—are somewhat odd, the more so as, in addition to disguising the words, the native compilers of pidgin vocabularies often make up the quaintest combinations to express very simple words. As specimens of merely adulterated English I may mention *allo* for all, *chilo* for child, *facey* for face or character, *take-lee* for English, *kumpat-o* for Comprador, and so on. But one becomes puzzled at such renderings as *pit-lat-ta* for brother, *ha-sei-man* for husband or *she-man* for servant. Of compound words I may quote *bul-chilo* and *chun-chilo* for boy and girl; *Allo ploga* for quite right, *see pidgin man* for Heaven-pidgin man for missionary; and *lahgee pidgin* for ostentatious or hypocritical; while anybody reputed to be cracked is described as one who *hab got mad top side*.

It will be readily understood that this "transmogrified" English as spoken by natives at the China port becomes a jargon, rescued only from contempt by the fixed rules under which it is constructed; and the illustration it affords of Chinese idioms. Many words in common use are of Portuguese or Malay origin; while a certain number of pure Chinese phrases add to its polyglot character. Some words, again, are neither English, Chinese, nor anything else but "pidgin," and their derivation cannot be ascertained. Such are *mochee*, which signifies "never mind," *chin-chin*, for "how do you do," or "good bye," "to compliment," &c. This latter phrase is not, as commonly supposed, Chinese. There is a phrase, *ching ting*, meaning "if you please," but it is never used in the sense of the modern *chin-chin*, and the natives believe the latter to be pure English. One of the most curious "pidgin" words is an excrementitious pronoun *ga-lah*. It has no signification, and is simply added to a word or sentence to round it off. A Chinaman will thus say, "my wantsee go topside *ga-lah*" for "I shall be going upstairs" or "up town." The origin of this queer word is found in Chinese colloquial. Each dialect has certain "empty sounds," and the syllables are appropriately named, which are affixed to the ends of sentences to satisfy certain laws of rhythm, and the commonest of these is *he-lo* or *ko-lo*, which has easily changed into *ga-lah*. I must not omit to mention a word which is of constant use and without which a Chinaman quite breaks down in the simplest phrases—the term *pieay*. This represents what is termed the "classifier" which in Chinese colloquial precedes most substantives and to which a close analogy is shown by such words as *orning*, *book*, *bj*, &c. in Malay. As Chinese however possesses some 75 of these useful words, there is no need to look beyond it for the derivation of their pidgin equivalent.

Although pidgin English seems, when first heard by an unaccustomed stranger, to be as difficult as a veritable foreign language, its inverted construction and curious mispronunciation are very easily acquired, and it therefore continues in extensive use. A colloquy committed to writing looks curious. Suppose, for instance, a foreigner to have called about some business on a native merchant:

Chinaman. Ai yah! chin-chin; how do you?

Foreigner. Chin-chin; any piecee news have got?

Ch. No got news; thies day b'long too muchee hot?

For. Yes; too muchee hot; you pidgin numba one?

Ch. Pidgin no b'long 'good jus' now; you got any pidgin for my?

For. My got littee small piecee; my wantsee buyee one hole (roll) silk (silk).

Ch. Ah! my got plenty. What fashion coloh you wantsee? Allo fashion have got. That *Savannah* missisee (Governor's wife) any time come thies shop makee buytee (always deals at this shop); etc., etc.

It does not appear that pidgin English will die out. Numbers of Chinese, indeed, thanks to emigration to the United States, and the increased facilities available in the British Government schools at Hongkong, now learn to talk English with fluency and correctness, and the number of foreigners who acquire one or other of the Chinese dialects is increasing, the latest estimate, counting all handworkers, being some what over five hundred. But there is always a large fluctuating population of sailors, sailors, and visitors, to whom the acquisition of Chinese would involve a toil quite disproportionate to its use. To these a means of communication with the natives, based on a European vocabulary, is not so serviceable to be dispensed with, and for them pidgin English will hold its ground. So far from dying out, it seems rather probable that in the course of years it will take rank as a dialect beside the *lingua franca* of the Mediterranean Sea. Those who are curious to see how pidgin English looks when printed may be referred to Mr Leland's little book of Pidgin English Sing-Song in the Raffles Library. Although some of its phrases are rather far fetched, it will give any one a tolerably fair idea of this singular dialect.

The Tibetan authorities are reported, by the Darjeeling paper, to have much hampered the trade between Tibet and British territory. The traders, mostly arriving at Darjeeling in November, bringing with them ponies, sheep, blankets, salt, &c., and return to their own country about February, having purchased tobacco, broadcloth, &c., in India. This season, for some unexplained reason, the Tibet subjects were not allowed out of their country until very late; and when they were permitted to cross the passes, they were prohibited from crossing the great Ranjit river into British territory. The result has been that the trade has been almost stamped out, and the what few traders who have been allowed out of their country are actually struggling across the Tibet-Sikkim frontier through passes which had been left unguarded.

The *Townsville Herald* writes:—As a group of collectors for the Irish famine fund were making their rounds recently in the western portion of this town, they found an aboriginal station had laying in a stock of tobacco and other small necessities. After canvassing the white folk they turned their attention to the native of the soil; whom they asked to donate. Now, our cable brethren are not people who would give any evidence of a desire to do millions, or to drive a buggy and pair (except it happens to be somebody's else's property), or to in any way hoard up money for the pious and virtuous; but they were not making their rounds recently in the western portion of this town, they found an aboriginal station had laying in a stock of tobacco and other small necessities. After canvassing the white folk they turned their attention to the native of the soil; whom they asked to donate. 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